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THE STAR

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ALFONSO GREETED FIANCEE

(Associated Press Cable to The Star.)

IRUN, May 25.—King Alfonso today greeted Princess Ena at the frontier and together, they proceeded to Madrid.

CORNELL DEFEATS HARVARD

BOSTON, Mass., May 25.—The Cornell crew today defeated the Harvard crew by three lengths in the varsity race.

FOUGHT OVER TENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—William Bell fatally wounded Edward Kilchirne with a pick axe, during a quarrel over a site for a tent. The men were refugees and both wanted the same site.

RAIN AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—Rain has caused much discomfort among the refugees who are without proper shelter.

ANARCHISTS TRY TO ROB BANKS.

WARSAW, May 25.—An attempt was made today by anarchists to rob the Industrial Savings Bank. In a fusillade between the robbers and officers four people were killed and six wounded.

PRIZE FOR HAWAIIAN STAMPS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—H. J. Crocker has been awarded a prize gold cup for an exhibit of Hawaiian stamps, at the International Philatelic Exposition.

HOW THE RELIEF WORK WAS CARRIED ON

J. W. DOYLE RETURNED FROM SAN FRANCISCO THIS MORNING ON THE ALAMEDA—HOW THE RELIEF WORK IN SAN FRANCISCO WAS CARRIED ON BY MORGAN—ARRIVAL OF THE LA PALOMA AND THE SURPRISE OF MAC FARLANE.

J. W. Doyle, who went up to San Francisco to look after his mother and incidentally to assist J. P. Morgan with the Hawaiian relief matters returned this morning on the Alameda. Mr. Doyle has many a tale to tell of the sights to be seen in the city and of the relief work. He is loud in his praise

of the efficient manner in which Mr. Morgan conducted the relief work and says that a better man could not have been chosen to carry out the wishes of the relief committee of this place. Mr. Doyle's mother who was to ac-

(Continued from page one).

RAW AND REFINED SUGAR.
NEW YORK, May 12.—Dun's Review says: "Nothing new has developed in the sugar markets, prices ruling quiet and steady, with little interest among purchasers. Some weakness in tone abroad had rejection here, holders accepting somewhat lower bids. Cuban sugars were offered to arrive next month, but found few bidders. The withdrawals of refined continue moderate on old orders, but little new business is noted."

ALEXANDER TOOK SUGAR.
The schooner S. T. Alexander sailed from Kahului today for Oakland with a full cargo of sugar.

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SQUATTERS IN KAKAOKO
SEVENTEEN FAMILIES OF HAWAIIANS WHO HAVE USURPED A PRIVATE FISHERY.

Acting Governor Atkinson and Superintendent of Public Works Holloway had a meeting this morning with the representatives of seventeen families of Hawaiians who have "squatted" on land in Kakaoko and who were served with notices of eviction at the instance of Mrs. Ward, owner of the property. It appears that the Hawaiians were living principally by fishing in the private fishing right adjoining the land. As a result, it was impossible to lease the fishery.

The Hawaiians are all poor people and arrangements are being made to find them homes elsewhere. "We hope to place them on lands in Kalihi where they will be all right," said the Acting Governor, "and thus all parties will be satisfied."

Aside from the fishery proposition complaints were made that the colony of squatters was a somewhat noisy one.

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OUR OWN EMIL NEY IN 'FRISCO

By James C. Crawford in The Call.

Emile Ney, putative Deputy Sheriff and erstwhile custodian of Attorney George D. Collins, was among the many whom the recent calamity deprived of habitation, and when he sought lodging at the home of J. Raymond Smith and wife, 2148 Sutter street, he was taken in on condition that he pay a rental of \$7.50 a month for exclusive occupancy of the kitchen, which a dilapidated chimney and deprivation of gas had incapacitated for culinary service. Although the apartment was not equipped for use as a bed chamber Mr. Ney gratefully paid \$5 in advance, improvised a couch and settled down to abide there until such time as the city's phoenix-like ascent would enable him to secure more comfortable quarters.

He enjoyed undisturbed possession of the kitchen until a few days ago, when Mr. Smith, with a volubility acquired and kept in smooth-running order by excessive experience as a seller of pianofortes informed him that he would oblige the household by vacating the premises, inasmuch as a return of gas and official permission to use the chimney had fired Mrs. Smith with irrepressible yearning to resume her cooking operations indoors instead of pursuing them on the street, where even a windbreak that was architecturally a model could not reconcile her to the annoyance of being stared at by passers-by as she transformed the canned corned beef of commerce into succulent hash or pilled on faggots to bring rebellious beans to boil.

Mr. Ney declared that he did not wonder at Mrs. Smith's desire, but at the same time he declined to humor it, because his month's occupancy of the kitchen had not expired, to say nothing of the fact that he had nowhere else to lay his head.

Mr. Smith said something in protest and Mr. Ney said something in reply and the outcome of the altercation was Mr. Ney's arrest on the charge of having battered Mr. Smith.

"He told me," said Mr. Smith to Police Judge Cabanis, "that he was descended from Marshall Field."

"I did nothing of the sort," Mr. Ney interrupted. "I told you I could trace my family back to Field Marshal Ney."

"Well, there was a 'marshal' and a 'field' in it anyway," Mr. Smith exclaimed, and his tone denoted both defiance and triumph.

At the court's suggestion Mr. Ney paid to Mr. Smith the \$2.50 required to clear his monthly rental in full, and then his Honor advised him to move his lodging ere any further rental is incurred.

"I'm paid up to May 24," said Mr. Ney. "and now I demand that the landlord fix up that kitchen so that I can be comfortable in it until I leave."

Emphatic refusal by both Mr. and Mrs. Smith to comply with the unexpected demand was approved by the judge. "As for the charge of battery," was his concluding remark, "it is continued till May 25, and my decision may be influenced to some extent by the defendant's conduct toward the complainant ad interim."

SPIRIT OF PEOPLE IS WONDERFUL

CLINTON J. HUTCHINS THINKS THAT THE SPIRIT SHOWN BY THE PEOPLE IS MARVELOUS.

"The most remarkable thing about the whole thing," said Clinton J. Hutchins who returned from San Francisco this morning, "is the spirit of the people of this morning. They are not wanting pity but rather they are pitying the people who are not able to be in San Francisco and have a share of the fun."

"Everywhere I went I found people with a jest or smile. All over in the midst of the most terrible of calamities there was to be found such a spirit of courage and good fellowship that one marveled at the fact. San Francisco will rebuild and it will not be long about it either."

"One firm of architects in San Francisco had over \$25,000,000 worth of business in their office within two weeks after the disaster. During the few days I was out of the city in Los Angeles thousands of temporary structures were built and thousands of yards of debris cleared away. The spirit is nothing short of the marvelous. If one should ask a resident of San Francisco if he thought the city would be rebuilt he would look at you in the utmost astonishment."

"However that report about my saying anything detrimental to the islands got into the papers in San Francisco I do not know. I certainly did not know anything of the matter. No one was ever more astounded than I when I read the article in the Advertiser by my wife saying that the report was not true. I worked for the islands trying to induce people to come here to recover their health lost during the fire and in one case that I know of I succeeded. I think that Hawaii is as near to Heaven as one can get on this earth and you may rest assured that I will do nothing to hurt the country."

The Alameda brought back from San Francisco numerous returns from commercial orders sent from here to the wholesalers there, showing by the commissions in the invoices the utter demoralization of supply systems. A sample order was that of the Chambers Drug Company, which had placed an order of several hundred different items fully a third of the things asked for are reported unobtainable, and there will probably be a shortage in these lines for some weeks.

NO FOOD SHORTAGE.
The food shortage scare has no foundation here. K. Yamamoto can supply the best Japanese rice at lowest price. Phone Main 399, P. O. Box 810. Hotel street near Nuuanu.

RESUMED PRACTICE.
George D. Gear has opened law offices in the rooms formerly occupied by Justice Hatch on Kaaumanu street. Telephone Main 214.

CONTRACT MARRIAGE GOOD HERE

IMPORTANT RULING BY JUDGE DOLE IN A PENDING BIGAMY CASE.

In the bigamy case of Dai Fook Tai, United States Judge Dole has given a ruling which means, it is stated, that "contract marriages" are good in Hawaii. The ruling, aside from its general importance, will have an important effect on prosecutions in the federal court under various statutes and District Attorney Breckons asked that the court give a written opinion on the subject. Dole's ruling was in part based upon the Supreme court decision here in the case of Godfrey vs Rowland, and he sustained the district attorney's contention that common law marriages here are valid.

The question was raised by J. O. Lightfoot in defense of Dai Fook Tai. The first marriage alleged to have been contracted by her here was according to Chinese customs and ceremonies. The second marriage was under the provisions of the statutes of Hawaii. Lightfoot objected to testimony to prove the first ceremony on the ground that it was not a valid ceremony and as the whole charge of bigamy practically depended upon whether both marriages were valid ones—aside from the bigamous nature of the second one—the jury was excused while the question was argued.

The court's ruling was in favor of the validity of the first marriage. Though it was not performed in accordance with the laws of the Territory and was without either a license, minister or other requisites of the laws here, it was a complete marriage within the common law, and the judge held that proof of it was allowable.

Breckons proceeded to introduce Chinese testimony as to the ceremony. Witnesses were called to show the usual Chinese rites of ancestor-worship making of gifts, etc., and the court is expected to instruct the jury that these various ceremonies, followed by the couple living as husband and wife, make the marriage valid, even though it was not a legal marriage ceremony according to law here. Dai Fook Tai's second marriage, it is alleged, was in the regular way provided by Hawaiian statutes.

UTOPIA.
Some day everyone will drink Rainier Beer—everybody that tries it likes it.

VERY LATEST IN BOOKS.
The False Gods, by Lorimer. The Patriots, by Brady. The Great Refusal, by Gray. The Jungle, by Sinclair. At Arleighs.

REPORT TO CONGRESS ON LABOR IN HAWAII

COPIES RECEIVED BY THE ALAMEDA OF THE LAST REPORT ON LABOR IN HAWAII—WHAT IT SAYS OF THE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE NEW BOARD OF IMMIGRATION AND THE WHITE SETTLERS POLICY.

Copies of the third report of the Commissioner of Labor on Hawaii, were received here by the Alameda. The report is based on materials collected by Dr. Victor S. Clark, who was here a year ago, and is largely written by him. It is a volume of about 300 pages of which about half is composed of statistical tables. Among the interesting things in the report is the following, on pages 63 and following:

"It must be remembered that the Planters' Association includes a very strong element composed of men who are citizens of other countries than America, who regard tropical countries as colonial possessions to be exploited for the benefit of citizens of the home country. They have little appreciation of the American spirit and little sympathy with any effort to develop a democratic commonwealth in Hawaii—if such development interferes with the present system of sugar planting. There are others interested in plantation development who are of American descent and even of American birth, but whose long residence in the islands has blunted their appreciation of fundamental American political convictions. Their one demand is for legislation that will assure them Chinese labor, and at one stroke simplify plantation administration and increase profits. They are impatient of any viewpoint that would sacrifice in any degree commercial interests to civic ideals. Both these groups regard such a viewpoint as sentimental and consequently indefensible. So insistent have been the representatives of this element of the plantation interests for the admission of Chinese, that they have seriously discussed the proposition that the Territory ask Congress to diminish its status as a political community and change the islands from a Territory of the United States to a colony of dependency, in order that its special industry might more easily secure special legislation permitting importation of Asiatic labor, and the re-establishment of some form of contract system. They do not appreciate the full force of the obstacles in the way of such a proposal, nor realize that an agitation looking to the disestablishment of an existing Territory of the United States in favor of a form of government receiving no recognition in our organic law, might rouse the popular democratic spirit of the nation, not only in opposition to this specific proposal, but to an extent that might insist upon changes in Hawaii quite the

reverse of those sought by existing industries.

"There are now very few in the islands who seriously entertain the hope of securing the admission of Chinese coolies to the Territory of Hawaii. Any proposal to admit Chinese without restricting them to agriculture labor and domestic service would arouse the united opposition of all the interests in the islands other than the plantation interests; and the only basis on which plantation interests could hope to secure the support of the mercantile and the labor interests of the islands was the plan to admit Chinese coolies, restricting them by law to field labor and domestic service, and making expulsion from the islands the penalty for any attempt to go into other lines of work than these. For a long time a large element of the plantation interests seriously believed that this provision to create what was practically a servile status for the Chinese would commend the proposal to the opposition, both in the islands and on the mainland. But within the past year very direct and forceful expressions of views with regard to this proposition from authoritative sources have forced upon Hawaii a realization of the futility of any hope that an American Congress could be induced to pass a law creating on American territory a status of legalized servility.

THE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION.

"As a result, all the elements of the plantation interests have agreed to cooperate with the other interests of the islands in a strong effort to induce white immigration into the Territory. The Federal immigration laws against assisted immigration have heretofore seemed to stand in the way of successful efforts by individuals or corporations to stimulate white immigration to Hawaii. To obviate this difficulty, the legislature in April, 1905, passed an act creating a local board of immigration for the Territory. Under this act a board has recently been organized and has been assured both of the moral and financial support for the Territory. It is yet too early to judge what policy the board will adopt in carrying out its objects, or how successful it will be in accomplishing them.

"The ostensible and doubtless the primary purpose of the immigration board is to promote white settlement in the Territory, especially from the Azores and those countries of southern Europe likely to supply labor that can compete successfully with the Japanese."

Flying Fish Attack Boat

SEARCH LIGHT ON CLAUDINE CAUSES THEM TO FLY UP ON THE TOP BRIDGE.

A school of flying fish attacked the steamer Claudine last Monday morning in the Hawaii channel. The vessel was crossing in the early morning. She was throwing her searchlight. The light evidently attracted and scared the fish, for suddenly a swarm of them rose out of the water and flew over the bow of the vessel.

It seemed as if a silver cloud was rising from the sea. One very large fish measuring twelve inches in length flew square against the searchlight, broke the glass, and put the machine out of commission.

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